NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE ALARMS FOR A BLAZE AT HUDSON

A FACTORY BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS DE-STROYED AND NEARBY PROPERTY THREAT-FIREMEN-THE LOSS ESTI-

MATED AT \$300,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a large geven-story building at Hudson and Spring sts., and taxed the resources of the Fire Department to their utmost. For a time it looked as if the fremen would be unable to confine the blaze to building in which it started, and it was feared that it would spread to the adjoining Chief Bonner was on hand, and superintended the work of his men. Two or three times the Chief thought that the blaze was under control, but it would burst out afresh in some unexpected quarter, until it finally became apparent that the whole structure was doomed. The firemen then turned their attention to raving the surrounding property. The high wind which prevailed carried the flames across the street to the buildings on the other side, and made the work of fighting the fire doubly dangerous. The dense clouds of thick, black smoke that poured out of the building also greatly interfered with the efforts of

The man were also badly hampered by the frequent bursting of lines of hose. Several engines and also the water towers were disabled in several instances. One of the water towers was rendered useless for more than half an hour by reason of broken hose. The other water tower was so badly crippled by the same cause that it had to be abandoned altogether. The hose attached to some of the engines broke often, and much confusion and delay were caused. There were five alarms and two special calls for separate engines, and in all twentyfive engines and the two water towers were called into service.

INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL.

The burned building numbered 279 to 291 Spring-st., with a depth of 150 feet in Springst, and 75 feet in Hudson-st. The basement and first and second floors were occupied by Fitzpatrick & Co., manufacturers of mirrors, plate glass, stained glass, and coach and carriage windows and doors. The five upper floors were occupled by the Bradley & Currier Company, manufacturers of doors, sashes, frames and mantels. The whole place was filled from top to bottom with inflammable material. On the first floor was stored a large quantity of rlass, on the sec end floor was much benzine and turpentine in barrels and wood frames, on the third were wood trimmings; on the fourth floor, wood trimmings; on the fifth floor, tiles and wooden mantels; on the sixth floor, wood doors, and on the seventh floor, tiles and grates.

About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, William Hettrick, the engineer of the building; Eugene Zacco, the watchman, and some workmen who were engaged in repairing the engine, were in the engine-room, when they noticed that the rafters were ablaze above their heads. One of them ran to the street and called Patrolman Theodore TicIntyre, of the Macdougal-st. station, who sent in an alarm from Spring and Varick sts. Firemen quickly responded and put the blaze out, as they thought, in a few minutes. They were just on the point of going away William Marsheller, a fireman employed in the building, noticed that there was fire on one of the upper floors. It was seen a moment later that the fire and crept upward through a shaft, and that the entire building was endangered. It was then that a second alarm was sent in, and this was followed by three other calls, as the increasing strength of the fire be-

The only employes of the firms occupying the building who were actually working there at the time the fire started were Alexander R. Ingram, clerk, and an assistant, Albert Marsheller, brother of the fireman. These two men were working on the seventh floor of the place, where they were taking stock for their employers, the Bradley & Currier Company. They had received no intimation of possible danger, until, happening to turn, they saw the room in which they were rapidly filling with smoke. They lost no time in making their way to the stairs and got out safely in spite of the smoke.

SMOKE BORNE FAR AWAY.

As soon as the fire was well under way great clouds of smoke rolled forth from the roof and from the windows on the two upper floors. This smoke was carried far away by the stiff northwest wind which was blowing at the time. This same breeze served to fan the flames inside the building and to weaken the efforts of the firemen to reach the fire effectively with their lines of hose from the south side, for the strong wind seemed to turn the streams of water into use-

In the mean time reserves from several police

In the mean time reserves from several police stations were called to the scene to keep in check the crowd which had gathered on every hand. Fire lines were drawn and maintained with much difficulty by the police, for the crowd manifested a strong desire to be as near the fire itself as possible. People from all parts of the city were attracted to the place, as the volumes of smoke ascending from the burning structure could be seen for miles around.

Several minor accidents to the various lines of hose had happened up to the time that Water Tower No. 1 had been called to lend its assistance to No. 2, already on the ground. No. 2 was placed on the Hudson-st side of the building to drown out the flames which had suddenly made their appearance with great force, having burst forth from a volume of smoke which hid their energy before. The water tower had just turned to command the windows on the sixth theor, into which it was proposed to pour a deluge of water, when the flow stopped in an instant, only a small stream having gone forth. Its connecting pipe had burst. More than half an hour was consumed in mending the break, so that the tower could be put in commission again. When this was finally done the fire had evidently gone beyond the control of Chief Bonner and his men.

In the mean time Deputy Chief Lally and a

and his men.

In the mean time Deputy Chief Lally and a number of his men had been fighting the fire from the rear of the building by climbing up the fire-scape ladders until they had reached the seventh floor. On each of the floors as they climbed upward they had put out much of the blaze, but finally, while the men were on the seventh floor, the flames increased in violence, and they were compelled to descend floor by floor, as they were driven down, at the risk of their lives.

lives. the water tower on the Spring-st, side of the survey. The broken hose sent a great stream of water clear across the street and filled the house on that side. The tower was completely disabled, and stood idle during the further progress of the fire.

DRIVEN FROM NEARBY HOUSES.

Shortly after this last accident to the hose there was a great roar, and the flames burst from the roof and the two upper stories. Sounds of loud explosions from the inflammable materials in the building were heard by those outside. The heat became unbearable, and firemen and others within the lines were compelled to protect themselves as best they could. The flames shot over the roofs of houses on the opposite side of the street, and it was thought that the entire row of dwellings in Soring-st, would be consumed. The police assisted the tenants in these buildings to leave their homes for places of safety, and the firemen poured water on the buildings to keep them from being consumed. Meanwhile floors in the burning factory were falling at intervals and carrying masses of flames to the floors below. As each floor fell, the blaze scemed to take on renewed power, and to become more dangerous than ever. and others within the lines were compelled to ther four hours of incessant work Chief Bon-

AND SPRING STS.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17 .- The steamer Danube has arrived here from St. Michaels, She brought eighty-two passengers, most of them men who failed to reach the mines by the all-water route. Some got as far as Fort Yukon and had to turn back. There are twelve miners from Circle City who bring about \$72,000 in gold dust. Most of them have been working around Circle City. A lot of provisions are at Fort Yukon, but it is feared that if there is a rush from Dawson it will cause a shortage further down the river. It is predicted that many men will perish in the

FROZEN NORTH.

attempt to escape from starvation by coming down the river. The steamer P. B. Weare, after being on t sandbar two days, got off and arrived at St. Michaels September 20. She started again with a load of freight, but it is feared she will never get up the river. The steamer Alice arrived at Michaels September 24 with 120 miners, and, after starting again on the 27th, ran aground at the mouth of the river. The steamers Mare Island and Merwin tried to get up, but failed. The Merwin and the Alice at last accounts were on a bar and freezing up. The Mare Island had returned to Stebbins, twelve

miles from St. Michaels. A few men with very little gold were at St. Michaels when the Danube left, and they will all come down on the Bertha.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company will build their river steamer at Unalaska on account of the schooner Hueneme having been lost in Uniak Pass. Five other river steamers are to be built at St. Mi-

chaels. The ice was in the upper river when the Weare started down, and icicles were a foot long on her when she reached St. Michaels.

The steamers Bertha, Cleveland, Portland, Excelsior, Bear and Lakkame were at St. Michael when the Danube left; also the schoener Queer Passengers who started up the river on the steamers Merwin, Alice and Mare Island were

endeavoring to get to St. Michaels overland. The steamer Healy, which with a barge was loaded at St. Michaels, unloaded when the news came from Stebbins. Tre Excelsior and steam schooner Navarre, with a tow, arrived at St. Michaels on October 3. H. B. Tucker, of Troy, N. Y, correspondent of

the Associated Press, died of exhaustion on the trail a few miles from Rampart City. He and a friend started out at night with a little food to locate claims on Hoosier Creek. They spent two days and nights in the woods, and then turned back. Tucker fell from exhaustion. His friends went for assistance, but when it arrived Tucker was dead.

Of the men who reached St. Michael's recently

friends went for assistance, but when it arrived Tucker was dead.

Of the men who reached St. Michael's recently most of them have been working for wages in the vicinity of Circle City. They made the trip to Fort Yukon in rowboats, and from there came down in steamers. There was not \$100,000 in the whole crowd, so that the rest of the boats this fall will bring very little treasure. There is considerable talk among the men who falled to get in of taking action against the steamship companies which took them up, particularly against the owner of the Eliza Anderson. Of a thousand or more men who started since July, not one-third are miners. Some are still at Fort Yukon, hoping to get in early in the spring, but a large majority are coming south. Ex-Mayor Wood of Seattle and his party got their steamer built and started up the river, but they cannot go far, as they are sure to meet floating ice, if they escape the sandbars. There are now eighteen steamers on the river, as against five last year, so that there will be plenty of food at Dawson soon after the river opens in the spring. Some of the men who reached, Circle City on the steamer Hamilton will try to push on to Dawson over the Yukon. No news comes from Dawson.

RETURN OF A GOVERNMENT MAIL AGENT FROM

THE NORTH Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 17.-F. W. Vaille, as- either. sistant superintendent of the Pacific Coast mail | er had just brushed the pier some time be division, who went north three weeks ago to look | fore and had disappeared immediately afterinto the feasibility of establishing a new maili ward. Some men on a brick schooner near by said, icute in connection with the Canadian Govern- however, that the schooner they saw stopped ment to the interior of Alaska, was a returning longer than that at Pier No. 39. The United his opinion that an additional service given for several months to come. At present, the United States has a monthly service from the United States has a monthly service from Juneau to Circle City, and the Canadian mounted police are attempting to deliver mail at Dawson City from Dven monthly. Carriers who started from Dven in September had not returned nor had they been reported when Mr Vaille left Dyea a week ago. Mr. Vaille says he will at once recommend the establishment of a postoffice, and appointing a post master at Skaguay, the town having neither, although at a town meeting Dr. H. B. Bunnells was elected custodian of the mail, which is sent from Juneau in Scaled pouches, Lis compensation being five cents for every letter handled. iled.
Vaille says there are 1,500 occupie in Skaguay will winter there.

FIFTEEN WE'LE ARRESTED.

PISH AND GAME PROTECTORS CATCH A SQUAD OF NEW-YORKERS, WHO HAD BEEN TAKING BAB! LORSTERS ON STATES ISLAND'S SHORE.

Edgar W. Hicks, State Fish and Game Protector, Edgar W. Hicks, State Fish and Game Profector, and John W. Lisk, of Staten Island, swooped down upon a squad of fifteen New-Yorkers yesterday morning at St. George and Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, and arrested them for violation of the fish island, and arrested and having in their pos-and game laws in catching and having in their pos-session lobsters under the legal limit of nine inches. The first arrests were those of three men whom Hicks caught on the train after they had whom History and the control of the bay, near the Drumgoole Mission, when arrested.

Last week Hicks was informed by persons wh live on the grounds that squads of New-York cigar-makers were in the habit of going down to Prince's Bay, either on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and returning home early in the morning or late at night with bags full of baby lobsters. The information was given that unless the illegal catches were stopped in a short time the grounds would be denuded of spawn and small lobsters, and early yesterday morning Hicks went after the lav breakers. It was nearly 2 o'clock when he arrived at Pleasant Plains. There was no sign of any fishermen on the beach, so he waited at the railroad station to see if there were any early arrivals from the city. Just before the first train came along three fishermen came up from the beach, laden with pots and bags of lobsters. When they got on the train Hicks took them into custody. They were taken before Justice Bernard Mullin, in Fort Richmond, and said they were Frank Meystrik, Gottlich Lenhart and John Fleka, all of East Seventy-first-st., New-York. Meystrik and Fleka were fined Saench for the seven lobsters which they had in their bags, and Lenhart was fined \$10 for his two lobsters. Fleka had no money and went to jail as a resuit. The others pid.

When the cases were disposed of both Hicks and Lisk went to the St. George ferry-house, and every fisherman that came along had to show his catch, One man stayed at the ferry while the other took the captures before the Justice. They did a big business, for every train had its quota of fishermen, and before the morning passed twelve others produced their lobsters to be measured by officers, and each one was taken into custody. Without exception, the men had lobsters which were under the legal limit, and each lobster cost its possessor \$5. Only two of the men were able to pay their fines, and the rest of the prisoners were sent to the West Brighton lockup. In all, 160 fish were deposited in the rear of the Justice's court, together with twenty-six fishing pots.

The arrests are all made under Section 122 of the State fish and game laws, which prohibits the taking or having in possession of lobsters measuring under nine laches from the tip of the tail to the tip of the nose, exclusive of claws or feelers. The minimum fine is \$5 a fish, which was imposed. The minimum fine is to a fish which was imposed. The men who vere locked up are all cigarmakers, and none of them are in good circumstances or make large salaries. The fines are a serious matter to them. If they are not paid they will be confined in the county jail for one day for each dollar which they fall to ermen on the beach, so he waited at the railroad station to see if there were any early arrivals from

FORTUNE HUNTERS RETURNING FROM THE NAME OF THE SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER

STARTING FOR CUBA.

NIGHT CRUISE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CHAN-DLER TO PIER NO. 39 EAST RIVER, WHENCE THE SCHOONER SAILED AWAY-

The supposed fillbuster that the United States Marshal and his deputies went a-hunting for late Saturday night turns out to have been the two-masted schooner Silver Heels. The Marshal counts her whereabouts was unknown. According to one of the Marshal's agents, who was set to watch for her, she touched at Pler No. 39 East River soon after midnight Sunday morning and was off again like the wind, whither he knew not. It is supposed that she

escaped through Hell Gate into Long Island

Sound, wnether bound for Cuba or not being

The news that a supposed fillbuster was to sail from Pler No. 39 East River with arms and ammunition for the Cubans came to United States Marshal McCarty Saturday noon from the State Department at Washington, which had its information from Pinkerton detectives in the employ of the Spanish Consul in this city. Surveyor Croft said that the vessel not having cleared, she was subject to arrest if she So the Surveyor, the United States District-Attorney and Commissioner Shields laid their plans, and at about 11 o'clock, as told in yesterday's Tribune, the Marshal, with twelve deputies and a number of Pinkerton men, boarded the revenue cutter Chandler at the

THE AGENT DID NOT TELEPHONE.

The cutter, however, did not sail until some time later. It waited until news should be heard from an agent who had been stationed at Pier No. 89 East River, the pier of the Bridgeport Line, to telephone a signal when the Silver Heels should leave the pier The signal was to be the name of the vessel. At about 1 o'clock the agent arrived breathless at the pier instead of telephoning-why nobody knows-and announced that the schooner had sailed from the pler just before he left there.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the Chandler steamed away from the Barge Office Did the Chandler proceed at once and at full speed to Pier No. 39 East River? The Chandler did not. It steamed toward the East River and sighted something dark affoat up that stream. This it chased up to a point just below the Navy Yard, and found that it was pursuing nothing more dangerous than a mud-scow. Instead of proceeding then to Pier No. 39 the Chandler turned about and proceeded down the Brooklyn shore, the Marshal and his men scanning the water carefully. Soon another dark object was sighted down below, and the Chandler put on full steam and chased it down to Buttermilk Channel until it was found that the object was a railroad float in tow. The next stop on the way to Pier No. 39 East River was Staten way to Pier No. 39 East River was Staten Island, which point was made at full speed. The return trip was also made as rapidly as possible, because it was desired to get to Pier No. 39 East River as soon as might be. But it was thought necessary to stop at the Atlantic Docks for fifteen minutes to see if there were any of the Moran tugs there, one of which, the P. H. Wise, was said by the Marshal's intelligent agent to have towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 39. This was the last stop on the way to the pier, which point was made soon after 3 o'clock.

A landing was made here and the Marshal examined the pier, but found no schooner He found no munitions of war, The watchman said that a schoon-States Marshal and his trusty deputies, and also the numerous Pinkerton men aboard, took another look around the pier, but found nothing of a suspicious character, after which they all returned to the Chandler, and that vessel turned her nose again down stream, having successfully made the voyage to Pier No. 39 East River according to instructions. It was unanimously agreed that the Silver Heels had not been caushi, and also that no munitions of war or other contraband articles had been found. The United States Marshal was of the opinion that the Silver Heels had either been towed to some other pier than Pier No. 39 East River, or that she had escaped through Hell Gate into the Sound. This opinion was generally shared by those on board the Chandler. The cutter returned to the Barge Office at 4 o'clock in the morning

ally shared by those on board the chained at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Yesterday a Cuban went to the Barge Office and inquired what time the Chandler left the Battery. On being told that it was about 1 o'clock he ejaculated: "Good: we had three-quarters of an hour start." In case the Silver Heels went through Hell Gate the strong westerly gale that was blowing must have sent her along at a clip that the cutter could hardly have beaten, even if she had made the trip to Pier No. 39 East River with more speed.

The agent of the United States Marshal who ran instead of telephoning said that the tug P. H. Wise, owned by Michael J. Moran, towed the Silver Heels to Pier No. 39 East River at 9:30 o'clock and then returned to Brooklyn, coming back again at midnight to tow the schooner out into the stream. What the agent saw done at the pier could not be learned.

The Silver Heels was built in Tremont. Me. in 1872, is owned by A. F. Cobb, of Rockland. Me. has a tonnage of 167, a length of 87 feet and a beam of 25 feet.

THE DAUNTLESS OFF AGAIN.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17.-The famous fillbustering steamer Dauntless steamed away from Tybee in a steamer Dauntiess steamed away from Tybee in a southerly direction on Saturday, and has not re-turned. It is supposed that she is on another fill-bustering expedition, and will meet a vessel at sea which will transfer to her a cargo of munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents.

CAME BACK WITH A STORE OF GOLD.

MICHAEL HAVES RETURNS TO FIND THE SON WHOM HE LEFT TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO. Poughkeepsle, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William and Michael Hayes came to this country from Ireland thirty-three years ago and settled in Modena, Ulster County, where William was married. His wife died, leaving a son one year old. William left the baby with his married sister in Hatfield, Mass and went to Alaska. That was twenty-four years

With eight other adventurers he went hundreds of miles into the wilderness and discovered gold in abundant quantities. At the first news of the great discoveries in the Klondike, Hayes and a great discoveries in the Klondike, Hayes and a partner staked out four claims and turned out thousands of dollars' worth of gold. Last August Hayes was taken sick, and, when at the point of death, he resolved, if he recovered, to return to the United States and look for his kinsmen. He got well, and on August 31 left the Klondike, arriving in Massachusetts a few days ago.

After some search he found his son, a young man of twenty-five, working on a farm, Accompanied by the son, Mr. Hayes came to New-York State, where he found his brother Michael still living at Modena, a respected and prosperous farmer, with several children. There was great rejoicing, as William had been given up for dead. Mr. Hayes has distributed \$500 worth of gold nuggets as souvenirs among his friends.

THE SALMON P. CHASE IN DANGER. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 17.-The United States revenue practice-shi- Salmon P. Chase came into Charleston Harbor early this morning, after an ex-Charleston Hartor early this morning, after an ex-citing incident just off Fort Sumter. The bark, failing to mark all buoys, went aground on Cum-ming Point Shoal. The situation looked serious for a few moments, but the prompt arrival of assist-ance from the sity averted trouble. The Chase was pulled off by the tug Cecella and towed to an anchorage in the stream by the revenue cutter Col-fax. The Chase will remain here until all danger of yellow fever is past in Florida.

THE SULPHUR BATHS, AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., noted for the rapid cure of rheumatism.

Address, THE SANITARIUM.—Advt.

A HARD BATTLE WITH FIRE. FAILED TO REACH EL DORADO. RACE FOR THE SILVER HEELS. NO RESULTS AT MADRID.

FRUITLESS NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBAN AUTONOMISTS

MINISTERIAL ORGANS URGING THAT THE RE-BELLION BE PUT DOWN BY FORCE OF

ARMS-THE BANK OF SPAIN Madrid, Oct. 17 .- "El Imparcial" says that the negotiations between the Government and the

chiefs of the Cuban Autonomist party have not produced the expected results. The Ministerial organs urge the necessity of

energetic action to crush the rebellion by force The increase in the issue of banknotes by the

Bank of Spain has created a bad impression. To-day Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Correa, Minister of War, and together as to the attitude to be taken by the Government toward the United States, and the final instructions to be given Captain-General Ramon Blanco, the new Governor-General of Cuba, on starting for Havana.

London, Oct. 18 .- The Madrid correspondent

of "The Times" says: "The rumors that Spain has replied or is on the point of replying to United States Minister Woodpoint of replying to United States alinister Wood-ford's note are premature. It is quite true that the note asked for a reply during October. Though it is of considerable length, and contains not a few expressions of the most friendly sentiment, it does not explain very cearly what the positive aims and intentions of the Washington Cabinet really are. It is all the more necessary for Spain to ob-tain accurate information on this point, since im-portant changes have occurred since the note was

ATTACKS THE SAGASTA POLICY BITTER COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA NEWSPAPER

"LA LUCHA."

Havana, via Key West, Oct. 17,-"La Lucha," in its leading editorial yesterday, attacked the Sagas'a Cabinet and said: "We are returning to the policy of cheat and inconsistency." Commenting upon cable dispatches from New-York City, which assert that Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions they should not accept autonomy, "La Lucha" says:

Lucha" says:

These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American Constitution and laws, the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, if it be true that President McKinley can stop expeditions by applying laws which have not been applied up to date, the responsibility of the Cleveland and McKinley Administrations would be great and their bad faith manifest. If the Spanish Minister at Washington could have found in the American Constitution and laws provisions to check the enlistment of expeditions, he would have demanded their application. Therefore, the policy of the American President, as soon as he ascertained the Seeling of the insurgents in the matter, should be ignored by us.

Besides, should it be true that General Lee is coming with this special mission, it would signify Spain's impotence, inasmuch as in affairs of her own she admits the intervention of a foreign Coronal whose optolon is well known to be more favorable to the Insurgents has to be Spanische

own she admits the intervention of a foreign Consul whose opinion is well known to be more favorable to the insurgents than to the Spaniards. We neither deny nor affirm that Consul-General Lee has such a special mission; for we belong to the class that believes everything possible nowadays. It would be due to the perturbed state of Madrid politicians and because they are considering the Cuban question as a mercantile affair. After we know Consul Lee's mission we shall also know whether fillibustering expeditions could have been prevented or not by the American Government.

SENATOR TURPLE FOR ANNEXING CUBA. Evansville, Ind., Oct. 17.-Senator David Tur-He approunced his candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate to succeed himself. He clared in favor of recognizing Cuban beliger and also for annexation of the island to the UStates. He believes that warships should be to Cuba to make these demands more potent.

this morning. be for the statement that the Government has agreed to coatinue the negotiations; nor can we

see what the United States or any other country has to do with the matter. But there must be an end to the conspiracy of stlere in which the Gov-ernment is involved. Our financial credit is far tco serious a subject to be bartered with foreigners or handled in the dark."

or handled in the dark."

After severely reproving the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England for their share in the transactions, "The Daily News" pointedly demands explanations from Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Transury, and says: "There are those including ourselves, who regard it as a public scandal that the First Lord of the Treasury should be a bimetallist. They argue that foreign critics may justly doubt the sincerity of our monometallism when they see a man at the Treasury who would, if he could, destroy the whole of our monetary system."

After insinuating that the question has been left open with a view of influencing the two forthcoming Parliamentary by-elections in Lancasaure. "The Daily News" retierates its demand for full publicity, and calls particularly for the letter written by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to the Governor of the Bank of England.

CHULALONGKORN IN SPAIN.

HIS DESIRE TO SEE A BULLFIGHT GRATIFIED. Madrid, Oct. 17.-The Queen Regent yesterday

received King Chulalongkorn I of Stam. The members of the King's suite expressed a desire to wit pers of the King's suite expressed a desire to witness a buildight, but were informed that buil-flighting had been excluded from the festivities in their ionor, in order to avoid wounding the King's religious susceptibilities. Thereupon King Chulalongkorn said he would like to see a buildight, adding that his religion only forbade the killing of cows, and orders were immediately given that a fight be arranged.

FIRE AMONG BALES OF COTTON. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 17.—Early this morning fire was discovered in the forward compariment of the British steamship Rothefield, lying at of the British same of the Adger's what, loading cotton for Liverpool. To compartment, which held fifteen hundred hales upland cotton, was flooded and the fire extinguished. The damage by fire and water is not yet estimate. The Rothefield was nearly ready to sail.

SUSPENSION OF C. C. PINCENEY, JR. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 17.—C. C. Pinckney, Jr., manager and the holder of controlling interests in the Farmers' Mining Company, the Wappoo Mills, the Horseshoe Mills and the Magnolia Mining Company, suspended payments on Saturday. According to best information obtainable, his liabilities are in the neighborhood of 200,000. Mr., Pinckney has as yet made no statement of assets. He has considerable property.

CHIEF JUSTICE TRUESDALE DYING. Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 17 (Special).-Chief Justice Frank Truesdale, of this Territory, is dying. His wife, who has been visiting her father, R. B. Langwife, who has been visiting her father, R. B. Lang-don, of Minneapolis, is on her way here. Judge Truesdale has been only a few months in office. He was born in Rock Island, Id., and is a graduate of the University of Iowa. He formerly practised in Minneapolis; a brother is general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Raifroad. He is only thirty-seven years old.

JAPANESE DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Oct. 17.-The delegates from the Japancse Government to the coming Behring Sea con-ference in this city arrived here to-day. They are ference in this city arrived here to-day. They are K. Mitsukuri and S. Fujita, both from Tokio. The former is a graduate of Harvard University and occupies the chair of blology in the Tokio University, maintained by the Japanese as a National institution. Mr. Fujita is the head of the Board of Pishery in the Department of Industries of the Japanese Government. Both are middle-aged men, who have been closely watching the interests of Japan in the Behring Sea controversy, and were selected by the Emperor as his representatives at the conference on account of their knowledge of the situation. THE POLICE BOARD UPHELD.

JUSTICE GAYNOR SUSTAINS ITS DECISION IN THE MATTER OF THE CITIZENS UNION NOMINATING CER-TIFICATES.

Justice William J. Gaynor has upheld the New-York Police Board in its refusal to throw out the independent nomination of the Citizens Union on the demand of the representatives of the Republican machine. His decision was delivered yesterday to the lawyers represented in the case. On Saturday morning Roger M. Sherman, representing the organization, appealed to Justice Gaynor to reverse the decision of the Police Commissioners, contending that the nominating papers of the Citizens Union were filled with fraudulent names and were irregularly certified. In the course of his argument Mr. Sherman caused consternation among his Republican hearers by sneering at the residents of the Bowery for signing the petitions, and at the Citizens Union for accepting Bowery signatures on its papers. Mr. Sherman was assisted by General Stillman F. Kneeland in his argument in behalf of the machine, while Joseph Larocque, Simon Sterne and William B. Hornblower

represented the Citizens Union. The following is the text of the decision: It is a part of the history of the State that at the time our present election statute was first enacted municipal government had generally fallen and settled into the control of dishonest and criminal persons, who were more politicians by trade and without any lawful occupations, and who had no interest in government or in politics except to ob selves by looting the public treasury. They ob tained and held such control by means of their control of party organizations, and of a system of voting which exposed the voter to the right and strong influence of such organizations at the poils. In this way they were enabled to and elect to high office, not themselves, but individuals of better name and fame, willing, however, to be their mere tools when elected, and to place allegiance to those who thus put them in pnorable office above official obligation and duty to the community

this way become so low, base and corrupt that no account of the like could be found in past history, except in the case of governments and nations which were fast tottering to their fall, either from the general debasement or the general despair

It was with the avowed purpose of helping the electors to lift government out of this condition that our election statute was passed. Its object pendent voting not only possible, but easy; to enmanhood and conscience. Such object was expressed in its first title, which designated it act to promote the independence of voters at pub-He elections."

mind, only to put in contrast with the public policy out of which our election statute grew the conten-tion in this case, very ably presented, that the provisions of that statute now under review should be technically and strictly construed with the paramount view of preventing the cost to the public of printing too many nominations upon the ballots. The two decided cases which are cited are some authority for such contention, but they are not controlling. To put such question of expense above the great purpose of the act, in construing its provisions, would be a grave misconception. To print nominations like these is a matter of small expense; to reject them would prevent many from conveniently voting as they wish to, and might sometimes destroy a great movement struggling to prevent government from becoming a mere subject

This is a review under Section 56 of the Election law of the decision of the Board of Police Commissioners, that the nominating certificates of the independent body named the Citizens Union are valid. Among the objections enumerated in the one is in the contention that such certificates are insufficient and invalid upon their face, for not identifying the persons who sign them as the same persons who make the oaths thereto.

Section 57 of the said law provides that such a by electors residing in the territory or district for which the nomination is being made. It requires that each elector who signs such certificate shall make oath that he is an elector, and has truly stated his residence. It then requires that the making of such eath shall be proved by the certifstated his residence. It then requires that the making of such eath shall be proved by the certificate of the notary or other officer before whom it is taken. The certificate of the oath in the present case is that the persons who signed appeared before the notary, and that each made oath that he is an elector, and truly stated his residence in the moninating certificate. It literally follows the statute. It does not state that the persons making such oath are known to the notary to be the same who so signed, or that they signed in his presence. The certificate of the oath does not, therefore, identify the signers of the certificate of nomination with the afflants, and it might be difficult to prosecute them for perjury. It is true this gap does exist; but it is because it exists in the statute itself. It might be easy to construe the statute to mean that the notatrial certificate should show this identity, as is the rule with like certificates, but it literally follows the words of the statute, and that must suffice. It is not for the Court to require it to be any fuller.

To the objection that the oath is only that the signer is an elector, without stating that he is an elector of the territory or district for which the certificate of nomination is made, it is enough to say that the Court will take judicial notice that the certificate of nomination shows that fact by the residence given, and the oath must be construed as made in reference to it.

The other objections, it seems to me, are embraced in the disposition of these two.

The decision of the Board of Police Commissioners is sustained.

SUSPECTED TRAIN ROBBER ACQUITTED.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO CONVICT BY THE RAIL. WAY AND EXPRESS COMPANIES FAIL.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17 .- John F. Kennedy, who has been on trial for the last week, charged with being the leader of the Chicago and Alton passenbeing the leader of the Chicago and Alton passenger train robbery at Blue Cut in December last, was acquitted to-day. Nine ballots were taken. The first resulted 8 to 4 for acquittal. The verdict was reached at 11:30 last night, but was not delivered to Judge Woffort Itil 10:30 this morning. During the present trial there were persistent rumors of jury bribing, which, however, were denied strenuously by the defence. On no like case in years have the railroad and express companies put forth such strong efforts to secure a conviction as in this one.

PERRINE DISCOVERS ANOTHER COMET.

IT IS OF MODERATE BRIGHTNESS AND HAS A San José, Cat., Oct. 17.-The following message

has been received from Lick Observatory: has been received from Lick Observatory:

A comet was discovered about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening by C. D. Perrine. It is situated in the constellation Cameleopardalis, reventeen hours and forty-five minutes. Greenwich mean time. The position was right ascension three hours and thirty-six minutes. It has a declination of north 65 degrees 45 minutes, and has a daily motion westward in right ascension and nearly two degrees northward. The comet is of moderate brightness, and can be seen in a telescope of three inches aperture. It is about two minutes across, with a stellar nucleus of the twelfth magnitude, and has a short tail. The orbit will be computed here as soon as three observations at sufficiently long intervals can be secured.

J. M. SCHAEBERLEY.

MISSOURI CORPORATIONS ATTACKED. St Louis, Oct. 17.-A dispatch to "The Post-Dis-atch" from Jefferson City, Mo., says: "Attorneypatch" from Jetterson City, Mo., says: "Attorney-General Crow vesterday afternoon petitioned Divis-ion No. 2 of the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto, to annul the charter of the Lincoin Trust Company, Union Trust Company, St. Louis Trust Company and the Mississippi Valley Trust Com-pany, all of St. Louis. These companies are or Company and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, all of St. Louis. These companies are organized under the laws of this State governing trust companies, and the petition alleges that they have been engaging in various pursuits which their charters do not permit, and of late have been engaged in the banking business. Much complaint from different parts of the State, and particularly from different parts of the State, and particularly from St. Louis and Kansas City, has reached the Attorney-General regarding the working of these companies. This led him to institute proceedings to outst the companies. The Court issued an alternative wit, returnable on the 25th of this month, against these companies.

"The alternative writs against the seventy-one foreign insurance companies doing business in St. Joseph were also made returnable on the same date."

SALISBURY MAY RESIGN.

TALK OF A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

REASONS WHY THE PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN

IS ANXIOUS TO LAY ASIDE THE CARES OF HIS DOUBLE OFFICE

London, Oct. 18 .- "The Daily Chronicle" announces this morning that, in view of Lord Salisbury's desire to resign the Premiership, an early reconstruction of the Cabinet is probable. According to "The Daily Chronicle," no serious difference of opinion exists among the Ministers on matters of policy; but Lord Salisbury finds his health unequal to the strain and burder, of his two offices of Premier and Foreign Minister. So great is his desire for rest that on his recent visit to Beaulieu he did not even take his secretary.

Moreover, the Premier is much concerned about the health of the Marchioness of Salisbury, which is far from good. The Queen is reluctant to sanction his retirement; and, therefore, it may be deferred for a time. In these matters Her Majesty exercises her prerogative to a greater extent than is generally known. For instance, her wish became a royal command when Lord Rosebery, against his own wish, took the Foreign Office portfolio in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Serious ill health, however, relieves the subject against even such an obligation; and it is probable that Lord Salisbury's resig-

nation will be accepted at no remote period. It is worthy of note that Lord Salisbury had long interviews with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour separately after the Cabinet Council yesterday, and then returned to Hatfield House,
Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Henry Chaplin, president of the Local
Government Board, and Mr. Akers-Douglas,
First Commissioner of Public Works, also paid
visits yesterday to Sir William Walrond, the
chief Conservative whip. It was at first suponservative whip. It was at first supposed that these movements concerned the va-cant seat at Liverpool, but they may have had another object.

The Daily Chronicle," commenting editorially upon the rumor to which it gives currency, says:

"We shall regret the departure of so great a
personality. Despite his shortcomings as Foreign Minister, no such interesting man will follow kim."

low him."

"The Chronicle" fears that "the omens point to the Duke of Devonshire (Lord President of the Council of Ministers) as the next Premier," and that the Tories and Liberal Unionists will become fused in a single party. It thinks that "under the Duke of Devonshire the Conservative party would be less progressive than ever," and adds that "it is doubtful whether even Mr. Chamberiain would have any real power to mould the stubborn mind of the Duke."

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

DESTRUCTION OF A NOVA SCOTIA TOWN BY FIRE.

Hallfax, N. S., Oct. 17 .- The town of Windsor, the seat of Hants County, thirty-five miles from this city, was wiped out by fire to-day. Few buildings in the town were left standing, and five thou Windsor is situated on the Dominion Atlantic

Railway, on the western coast of the province, and is the seat of King's College. As far as known The total loss is estimated roughly at \$3,000,000. While a number of the heaviest losers are partially

insured, and some of them pretty well covered, the total insurance is calculated to be not more than

CHAOS IN GUATEMALA.

COFFE PLANTERS AND LABORERS IN THE LITTLE REPUBLIC HAVING A HARD TIME.

San Francisco, Oct. 17 .- A private letter received here from Guatemala says that chaos reigns in the little Republic, and that all lines of business are

FIVE DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

EFFECTS OF THE SCOURGE IN NEW-ORLEANS-TWENTY-FIVE NEW CASES REPORTED.

New-Orleans, Oct. 17.-While the new cases did not run up rapidly here to-day, the deaths reached five at 6 o'clock this evening. The number of new cases reported was twenty-five. The deaths were:

BOCKFIELD, WILLIAM. BURNS, JAMES

MICELI, DOMENICO. One of the fatal cases presented the old story of neglect and concealment. The case of Domer Micell appears to-day under both heads, new cases and deaths. He had been ill some time, but no report of his sickness was made to the Board, and no doctor was called in until it was too late to do anything for the man. He was an Italian, and more Italians have succumbed to the

present fever in proportion to cases than of all the other nationalities together. The Gould case was reported four days ago. James Burns's case was reported on the 9th, and James Burns's case was reported on the 8th, and he died this morning. The case of Mathleu Levi was of some days' standing. William Bockfield, who is among the deaths to-day, was the bookkeeper of the Metropolitan Bank. He came here but a few years ago, had a wife and six children in Germany, and was in good circumstances. He was taken sick on Monday and died before noon to-day. The bodies of these five people were promptly turied.

NEW CASES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 17.—The State Board of Health, in its official statement to-night, chronicles one new case of yellow fever at Cayuga-that of Armind Anderson.

At Clinton there are two new cases—R. D. Miller, who relapsed, and Mrs. R. D. Miller.

At Edwards, E. K. Noblin died this morning.

Three new cases were reported there to-day. There are six persons seriously ill, two of whom will probably die within the next forty-eight hours.

IMPROPER BURIAL ALLEGED.

A MOUNT VERNON MERCHANT MAKES CHARGES AGAINST INFANT ASYLUM AUTHORITIES.

Robert Catterson, a monument merchant of Mount Vernon, has filed a complaint with the Board of Health, in which he charges improper methods of burial on the part of those employed by the New-York Infant Asylum to bury the bodies of the children dying in that institution.

It is the custom, he says, for six or eight bodies

It is the custom, he says, for six or eight bodies to be placed in a single grave. The coffins are placed one on top of another. He also asserts that the graves are not covered, except with oilcloth, until they are filled as high as intended with coffins. Then the dirt is thrown in.

He asserts that in some cases the top coffin is not more than two feet below the surface, despite the law requiring six feet. Mr. Catterson says that at times the stench from the oilcloth-covered graves is extremely offensive and is dangerous to health.

GALE ON THE IRISH COAST.

London, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Queenstown London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Queenstown says that a violent southerly gale prevails off the harbor. The Cunard Line steamship Lucania arrived off the port at 7 o'clock this morning, but was unable to make the harbor until 10:30 o'clock. Sho had great difficulty in picking up the pilot, owing to the dangerous high seas. Captain McKay deemed it prudent to wait until flood tide, so that the Lucania did not sail finally until 6:25 p. m.
Advices from many points report that the coasting steamers have suffered severely from the gale, which has only slightly moderated this evening.

came more apparent.

Continued on Fourth Page.